

ing law against the moneyed corporations of the State. The whole subject is one of great importance, and in which the people have a vital interest, and I commend it to your careful and special consideration.

## REORGANIZATION OF THE ELECTION LAWS.

Your attention is respectfully called to the propriety of a re-organization of our election laws, with a view to render them more intelligible. The present statute is construed differently in different parts of the State, not only with regard to what constitutes an elector, but as to his right to vote in other counties or districts those in which he actually resides. All obscurity should be obviated, in order that a uniform construction might prevail throughout the State.

The penalties attached to fraudulent voting, or to an improper or corrupt exercise of power on the part of the trustees and clerks of elections are deemed insufficient. In the recent elections, it is strongly apprehended, that the sanctity of the ballot-box has been disregarded, to a considerable extent; that individuals have voted from other States, having no right to vote while others have voted in different and in several townships, on the same day.

It is believed that judges of elections, in some instances, have not been sufficiently careful in the discharge of their official duties, and have permitted persons to vote, when under the law they should have been excluded. No party excitement can palliate a violation of the sanctity of the ballot-box. No excuse can be offered for double voting or giving or receiving illegal votes knowing them to be such. It is an assault on the sovereign power of the people; an attempt to break down the majority, and place the minority in power by fraud, if successful, is as completely an usurpation of this government by the minority, as though they had displaced from office, the one legally elected, at the point of the bayonet. It is moral treason against the State, and those who are guilty deserve severe and exemplary punishment.

One of the fundamental principles of our government is, that the will of the majority shall rule, when legally and constitutionally expressed; and it is the duty of every good citizen to submit to that will. Fraudulent and illegal voting are designed to destroy this principle and substitute the will of the minority for that of the majority. The right of suffrage is one of which every American citizen is justly proud. But this right is of no importance, if the power it confers is to be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of others. In what do the citizens of this country differ from the subjects of the despots of the old world? Mainly in the fact that they possess the right of suffrage, and the right to bear arms in its defence. It is the right of suffrage, and the right to bear arms that distinguishes the freeman from the slave. It is by means of this right that the people govern—that they legislate for themselves, and execute the laws when made, through agents of their own choice. Take this right from us, and we are no longer free. Preserve it from fraud and corruption, & we never can be slaves.

It is a matter of vital importance to preserve the confidence of the people in the purity of the ballot-box. This cannot be done while men are permitted with impunity, to pass from state to state, from county to county, and township to township, to destroy the will of the majority, by illegal and fraudulent votes. The evil is not confined merely to our own State. In various sections of the Union, developments have recently been made of frauds in different shapes at the ballot boxes, of the most astounding and startling character. The fraudulent voting complained of in this State, appears to be but a part of a great system, that would seem to have been deliberately planned and executed, with the view of obtaining political power. The evil appears to be wide spread and of growing magnitude, and demands prompt legislative action in order to arrest it. The majority of all parties are doubtless honest, patriotic and virtuous, and desire to see the integrity of the ballot box preserved. The true interest of all, and the safety and harmony of the Union, and the people, require this to be done. When the purity of the ballot box shall be habitually disregarded there will be an end to civil liberty, and it requires but little foresight to anticipate the consequences. We know they cannot be favorable to the happiness, harmony and prosperity of our country. The extent of the evil complained of may be overrated, while, on the other hand it may not be fully comprehended. It is enough to know that the ground of complaint is well founded to a certain extent, at least, and that the evil is of sufficient magnitude, to excite the fears of a large portion of our fellow citizens, to justify you in taking up the subject and giving it your careful consideration, with the view of providing, by legislative action against the abuses complained of. I would therefore recommend a careful revision of the law regulating elections; that it be made a penitentiary offence for any person to vote more than once at the same election, or for any person to come within this State and vote, knowing that he had no right so to do; that it be made highly penal for any judge of an election to knowingly receive

any illegal vote, or for any person to vote after having voted, at the same election; or to vote or offer to vote in any other congressional or legislative district other than the one in which he resides. These provisions, with others, which will naturally suggest themselves to your consideration, would throw around the ballot box such additional checks and guards, as would at least, add greatly to its security, and preserve its purity unimpaired.

## STATE FINANCES.

The following statement, from the Auditor's books, will show the present amount of the State debt on which interest is payable, and the amount on which no interest is payable; and the sum that will be required to complete the public works now under contract, as estimated by the acting commissioners. It also exhibits the condition of the State Treasury, and the different funds of the State.

The total amount of the public debt is, \$14,809,477 14 0  
The amount due turnpike companies on which no interest is payable 1,084,721 16 0

Amount subject to interest \$13,724,755 98 0

The amount that will be required to complete the public works is estimated by the acting commissioners at \$2,438,000 00 0

The total amount of revenue this year is \$306,498 28 2

The amt of bills redeemed at the treasury \$224,407 73

Transferred to canal and state common school fund 72,638 21 9

Balance in treasury \$205,000 93 9

The amount of state common school fund subject to distribution is \$200,000 00 0

Virginia military school fund 19,263 08 0

U. S. military school fund 7,065 20 0

Section sixteen interest 50,351 54 7

Conn. West Reserve fund 9,519 54 0

Total school fund \$286,200 01 5

The receipts from the National Road have been \$51,442 94 0

The payments on the same 51,382 62 0

Balance in Treasury 60 32

The amount of tolls, fines, and water rents on the several public works, after deducting repairs, superintendence, and awards of damages, is as follows:

Ohio canal \$289,212 00 0

Miami canal 40,973 56 0

Miami canal extension 4,454 50 0

Hocking valley canal 1,898 14 0

Muskingum improvement 1,687 69 0

Turnpike dividends 16,555 93 0

Total, \$354,781 82 0

The Hocking valley canal and Muskingum improvement have been in operation but a few months. The Warren county canal has not paid costs of collection and contingencies. The increase of tolls received from our public works this, over last year, is \$21,269.

Our public works have progressed during this year, with a rapidity and success fully equal to our expectations. The embarrassments which were anticipated in the spring as likely to result from the difficulty in obtaining money to meet our engagements on the public works, have not been experienced, except to a limited extent.

Since the opening of the Ohio canal for navigation in the spring, very little interruption has been experienced. Notwithstanding the very great efficiency in the imports, which ought not to be a matter of regret, the exports have so much increased that the revenue derived from tolls has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

The limited appropriation of last winter prevented the completion of the Wellwood canal this season; but should a small appropriation be made during the present session, this work can be completed early next summer.

The Hocking valley canal is so far completed as to permit the opening of navigation to Nelsonville, about fifteen miles above the town of Athens, the point of termination. Boats laden with coal, salt and other products of the valley have passed through this canal to different parts on the Ohio canal. Of the remaining fifteen miles of this line, one fourth of the work is done.

The Muskingum improvement is so far completed that flat boats are enabled to pass from the foot of the dam above McConnellsville to the Ohio river, and from Taylorville to the Ohio canal at Dresden. Should future payment be promptly made to the contractors this improvement can be completed early the ensuing summer.

One half of the whole length of the Wabash and Erie canal, in detached portions, has been completed; and it is confidently expected that the whole line of this improvement will be finished by the first of November 1841. During the month of September last, the water was let into an eighteen mile level, between the head of the rapids and Maumee city, on which portion of the canal boats are now running.

Fifteen miles of the Western Reserve and Maumee road west of the Portage river are completed, and a seven inch course of metal has been put on ten miles of the road east of Portage river, leaving but five miles between Lower Sandusky and Perryburg not covered with stone.

The report of the Board of public works will give you a more detailed and satisfactory statement of the condition of our public works, than the limits of this communication will allow me to do.

## DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

There are about seventy five pupils in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at this time, being a small increase over last year. The institution is moving forward steadily and successfully in accomplishing the high object for which it was established—that of bestowing moral and intellectual culture on that portion of our community who by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, are deprived of the advantages which

other enjoy, and whose minds cannot be reached by the ordinary methods of instruction.

## INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

The Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is in a flourishing and prosperous condition, in all its departments. The number of pupils is thirty two, being an increase of thirteen since the last annual report. Their improvement in the various studies and mechanic branches that are taught in the institution has been highly satisfactory, and gives the most gratifying evidence of the practicability of instructing the blind and of the benevolence of the Legislature.

## LUNATIC ASYLUM.

In the Lunatic Asylum, one hundred and one insane persons have been admitted during the past year, and fifty three have been restored to the use of their reason, and discharged to enjoy the privileges and blessings of society. The Asylum is now full, and a number of applications pending from different counties in the State for admittance. Upwards of 25 pressing applications have been received from surrounding States which were rejected for the want of room—not being able to accommodate all our own citizens who are laboring under this fearful disease. The inability of the institution to accommodate all who require the medical and moral care which can only be conferred in a well regulated public institution, is a source of regret. The number however, that have been restored to their health and reason, and the mitigation of the condition of others, cannot fail to be highly gratifying to the public, as furnishing the best evidence of the usefulness of the institution, and the blessings it is destined to confer on an unfortunate class of our citizens in time to come.

## THE PENITENTIARY.

The condition of the Ohio Penitentiary is as favorable as could be desired. The present indefatigable Warden is entitled to great credit for his ability and attention in superintending this institution. Under his care and management, its fiscal affairs are in a more prosperous condition than they ever have been. The total cash receipts the last year, ending November 30th, 1840, will be, say \$44,000. Total cash payments \$27,000 leaving a net balance of \$17,000. The whole amount of the earnings of the institution will be \$52,000, from which deduct the expenditures for general support, &c. and there will be a balance of \$25,000 over the expenses. The number of convicts confined in the Penitentiary on the 30th of November last was 488. The general health of the Prison has been unusually good the past year, having lost but four by death. This favorable result has been owing in a great degree, to the skill and strict attention of the Physician having charge of this institution.

## CANAL LANDS.

In pursuance of the act entitled "An act relative to the management and sale of certain Canal Lands of the State of Ohio," passed March 19th, 1839, I appointed in April last, John A. Bryan, Esq. a special agent to procure from the proper authorities a final decision in relation to the claims of this State, for an additional quantity of land under the several grants made by the General Government to the State of Ohio, for Canal purposes. The report of the special agent which is herewith transmitted, and to which I invite your special attention, will give you a full and satisfactory statement as to the character, of the claim of Ohio, and the decision of the law officer of the Government, on the same. I am happy to be able to state, that the opinion of the Attorney General of the U. States fully sustains the legal claim of Ohio in every particular, and that under his decision we will obtain an additional quantity of land under the Wabash and Erie canal grant of not far short of fifty thousand acres.

I would respectfully call your attention to the subject of our canal lands, and recommend that some system be adopted for their sale. The quantity of these lands renders them an object worthy of consideration in various points of view. The aggregate quantity of Miami canal land now owned by the State is 135,199 acres; and of the Wabash and Erie canal land, including the amount obtained under the above decision of the Attorney General, is 213,553 acres, making the entire quantity of canal land now owned by the State 378,552 acres. This large quantity of land not being subject to entry or purchase by actual settlers, is calculated to retard the improvement of the rich and fertile region of country where it is situated. I would suggest the policy of putting in market at least each alternate quarter or half quarter section. In this way you would encourage the settlement and improvement of the country, add to its health and resources, and at the same time double the value, at an early period, of the remaining land owned by the State. This measure would seem to me to be dictated by justice to the actual settlers in the sections of country where our canal lands are situated as well as the pecuniary interests of the State.

In obedience to a resolution of the 23d of March last, I appointed John Brough, Esq. a special agent for the purpose of procuring a settlement at the Treasury of the United States, of our three per cent fund. The very satisfactory report of the special agent which is herewith transmitted, and to which I would invite your attention, will give all the information on this subject that you may desire.

The collated laws, ordered by the general assembly, at their last session to be printed, were not published as soon as was expected, owing partly to unavoidable delay in procuring paper, and partly to the nature of the work. As soon as the paper was received, in the latter part of the month of July last, a power press procured expressly for the purpose, and three or four hand presses, were put on the work, and about five hundred pages have been printed. All reasonable efforts have been made to hasten the publication, consistent with a careful revision of the sheets and proper attention to the press-work. Thus far the typographical execution is highly creditable to the officer engaged in the publication.

The old penitentiary has been fitted up, under the supervision of the quartermaster general as an arsenal. The public arms are now deposited in it, and consist of the following military

arms: 3,450 muskets, 9,980 sets of accoutrements, 1,927 rifles and accoutrements, 4,044 pistols, 3,127 sabres and accoutrements, 1,330 carbines and equipments, and eight new iron cannon, and six old ones. All the above public arms were received during last spring and fall, except the cannon, sabres, pistols, and carbines, which were received in 1839-9, and are now for distribution under the law. The quartermaster general has not been furnished with correct and full reports from all the divisions, so as to enable him to make that equitable appointment contemplated by the law.

In my last annual message, I took occasion to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject of procuring the militia law of this State, and venture to suggest some defects in the present militia system, which in my judgment, should be remedied; to which I would beg leave to refer you for my views on the subject.

It is admitted by all that our present militia system is greatly defective, and has entirely failed to secure the great object in view—a well organized militia. We cannot flatter ourselves that we will always be exempt from the calamities of war. Nor should we forget that our main reliance, in the hour of danger, must be on the militia—and that in peace, we should prepare for war. I hope that this subject will receive your careful consideration, and that a system will be adopted that will render our militia more effective and better able to defend our country and her institutions against the assaults of a foreign or domestic enemy.

WILSON SHANNON.

December 8, 1840.

## THE DEMOCRAT

CANAL DOVER, OHIO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1840.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Hill & Mitchener, in the publication of the Ohio Democrat, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISAAC H. HILL.

CHARLES H. MITCHENER.

December 1, 1840.

The Democrat will continue to be published by the Subscriber, who takes charge of the accounts of the late firm.

C. H. MITCHENER.

The great length of the Governor's Message knocks all other matter into pigweed.

It is said by Judges to be one of the best Messages, that ever emanated from a Governor of Ohio, and should be in the hands of every Democrat. Its length should not deter any one from giving it an attentive perusal. We have set up headings as we went along, to mark the different subjects.

We have received the President's Message, which shall appear next week. It is consistent, dignified and not very long. Any thing but a long man and a long article to read. We wish our future Governor's, and President's would remember these lines by Dr. Young:

"Man wants but little here below—Nor wants that little LONG."

We are authorized to call on Mr. Augustine, of Wayne township, "for a full explanation accompanied by authenticated documents," relative to the charge of illegal voting in Wayne township. Come up to the mark, I and clear yourself of the charge.

## TOWN MEETING.

The Citizens of Dover, are requested to meet at the House of John Tucker, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday evening the 19th, inst., to take such measures as shall effect the incorporation of the town of Dover.

MANY CITIZENS.

## NOTICE.

The Rev. Mr. Henshaw, of the Episcopal Church, will preach in the Presbyterian Meeting House in Dover, at 11 o'clock, on Christmas day. There will also be an evening Service.

## THANKSGIVING.

Gov. Shannon, has appointed next Tuesday, the 24th inst., to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

## DOVER LYCEUM.

The members of the Dover Lyceum, will meet at the Reading Office, on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

We call the attention of the public to the sale of Fancy articles, to be held by the Dover Female Benevolent Society on Christmas eve.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—LEVI WOODBURY, has been elected a member of the United States, by the legislature of New Hampshire.

ILLINOIS—Van Buren's majority (official) 1,939

Virginia Van Buren majority (official) 1413.

A BEAUTIFUL REMARK.—Mr. James says: "The tongue of youth and health, sparkling, friendly sounds to the ear of sickness and age must be lost, the brightest, the sweetest of all things which smooth the soul's passage to eternity."

## MR. BIDDLE.

This man so loudly recommended as a fit person for Secretary of the Treasury under Harrison, the American Union says, has been sued according to report by his own Bank, for half a million of dollars, for which he has not accounted to the Bank out of his cotton speculations. Statesman.

## DIED.

On Monday morning the 14th, inst., Mary Jane, daughter of Joseph W. & Mary Newburgh, aged 1 year, one month, and twenty-six days.

"Methinks I see a thousand charms, Spread o'er thy lovely face; While infants in thy tender arms, Receive the smiling grace."

I take these little lambs—said he—And lay them in my breast, Protection shall find in me—In me, be ever best.

Death may be the bands of life unloose, But can't dissolve my love; Millions of mistletoes compose The family above."

Com

## THE VILLAGE HOTEL.



BY J. C. F. ESPICH.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a house of public entertainment, by the name of the VILLAGE HOTEL, at his former residence in the town of New Philadelphia, where by attending in person to the wants of his guests, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

It seems unnecessary to speak of the manner in which his TABLE, BAR, &c., will be furnished, believing that those who may favor him with a call, will need no further recommendation to induce them to call again. He will, however say, that no effort shall be wanting on his part, to accommodate travellers, and render their stay with him agreeable.

BOARDERS will be taken by the week or month, on the most reasonable terms.

C. F. ESPICH.

New Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1840.

## Saddlery.



WM. SHEAR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has purchased the Saddle & Harness making establishment belonging to John Treanor, and intends to carry on the business as usual and manufacture men and women's saddles in the newest fashion and of the best materials.

ALSO.

All kinds of carriage, Dearborn wagon and float harness, with every other article in his line of business which is required in the country.

## THE PHILADELPHIA CASKET

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW VOLUME.

The prospect in the subscription list of the Casket since the first of the year, warrants the most extensive improvements on the first of July next at which time a new volume will be commenced with increased vigor. (Nothing need be said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands it being already the oldest magazine in the country.)

## TYPE-EMBELLISHMENTS.

The Casket is printed with a clear and silvery type, upon the finest white paper. The illustrations are not surpassed by those of any other publication at home or abroad, and beside the monthly illustrations of colored plates, colored plates have lately been added. The style of these embellishments is unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an apt sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work; whatever appears in the Casket is of the first order of art.

## LITERARY CHARACTER.

The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by WRITERS OF THE FIRST RANK. Essays, Tales, Sketches and Travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while the poetry is equalled by that of no other magazine of like character. The variety for which the Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

## SEVERAL ROMANCES OF THE REVOLUTION.

have already appeared, and others shall follow in the course of the volume, presenting when finished, a complete picture of the manner and a historical account of the great battles at that time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalities, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

## TIME OF PUBLICATION.

The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscribers consequently receive it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers can obtain their copies free of postage.

## FASHIONS.

The fashion articles published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as any really new styles arrive from Paris. The engravings are colored, and executed from original designs. No old worn out plates retouched; and then published as the latest fashions. The truth of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest description of dresses from London and Paris.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or two copies for Five Dollars. Published by GEO. R. GRAHAM, 36 Carters Alley, Philad.

## JOHN HERRIMAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues the BLAKESMITHING BUSINESS, in the town of LOCKPORT, where he respectfully invites the Farmer and the public generally to give him a call. He feels thankful to the farmers for the encouragement he has received, and hopes by strict attention to business, to receive a share of public patronage.

All kinds of other work done as good as can be done in this part of the country.

## EDGE TOOLS.

Made to order, and if they should fail, no charges will be made.

Lockport Sept. 10th, 1840.

## ESTRAY!

Came to the farm of John Hykes in Gorham Township, Tuscarawas county early last spring, a Bay Mare Colt, rising 4 years old, about 15 hands high blind of the left eye, and white on the right hind foot.

Any person, proving property and paying charges can have the same.

Nov. 6th 1840. 3w. JOHN HYKES.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against trusting my wife Mary Savage, who left me October 15th, without any just cause of complaint, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting.

JEHIEL SAVAGE.

October 15th, 1840. 3w. p.

## MARKETS.

Wheat 50 cents per bushel; corn and oats 25 cents per bushel.

## TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE DEMOCRAT will be published every Friday morning, at FIVE CENTS, every three months, in advance, or TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS at the end of the year.

No Paper will be discontinued, unless at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates.

For transient advertisements, one square or less, three weeks for \$1.00

Every subsequent insertion, " 1.25

One square for one year, " 8.00

Two ditto ditto " 12.00

Half a Column, " 16.00

One Column, " 20.00

Advertisements may be sent in through the post office free of postage on the part of the Advertiser.

Printing of every description, executed on the most reasonable terms, for cash or trade.

## Fare Reduced

United States



FROM WOOSTER OHIO, To Wheeling Va. (Via Mt. Eaton, Canal Dover, New Philadelphia, Eastport, Stucktown, Cadiz Harrison county, Harrisville, Mt. Pleasant, Malls to Wheeling.) Leaves Wooster for Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock; rests all night at Cadiz and reaches Wheeling 11 o'clock A. M. the succeeding day.

Leaves Wheeling for Wooster, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock P. M. reach Wooster 8 o'clock P. M. the succeeding day.

This line connects at Wheeling, with the mail line for Frederick, (Maryland) at which place the Rail road cars to Baltimore and Philadelphia, offer a cheap and rapid passage; also, with transit up and down the Ohio, by Steamboat passage almost always in waiting, and offer opportunities for conveyance to Cincinnati, Orleans, St. Louis, and intermediate points, also to Steubenville, Pittsburgh and other points in that direction.

## A. T. WOOSTER.

This line leaves after the arrival of the Western and Northern Mails, for Cleveland, Norfolk, Mansfield, etc. Intersects the Ohio Canal, at Canal Dover, where packets are constantly running in the direction of Massillon, Cleveland, also to Columbus, Chillicothe and Portsmouth on the Ohio, and intersects at Cadiz the Steubenville line.

## A. T. WOOSTER.

This line intersects the Norfolk line, which line passes through Ashland to Norfolk, for Huron and Detroit, also at Wooster with the line to Mansfield, Bucyrus, and with a line at the last place for Lower Sandusky.

This Line for the last four years has been eight months in the year in Coaches and the remaining 4 months on horseback. The present Contract compels the Contractors to carry the Mail in Carriages, the whole year, of course no apprehension need be indulged by the public of any disappointment from season or weather.

## THE

carrages and Horses have been selected with the utmost care, and none but experienced and sober drivers will be employed.

Application for seats on this line can be made at the Wooster Hotel. At the United States Hotel, Wheeling, as well as at the intermediate points.

H. KOLLER, } contractors.  
J. A. MYERS, }

April 24th, 36. 6w.</